Case 1:15-cr-00393-MKB			
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT CO		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW	x	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
4	Plaintiff,	United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York	
5	-against-	April 26, 2018	
6	FAREED MUMUNI,	2:00 p.m.	
7	Defendant.		
8		x	
9	TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR SENTENCING		
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARGO K. BRODIE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
11	APPEARANCES		
12	For the Government:	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	
13		Eastern District of New York 271 Cadman Plaza East	
14		Brooklyn, New York 11201 BY: ALEXANDER A. SOLOMON	
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25	Proceedings recorded by produced by computer-aid		

THE COURT: It was sent to probation. It wasn't sent to the Court. But I have not reviewed that, but I have reviewed the addendum, which addresses that objection.

MR. SOLOMON: Thank you.

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MR. RICCO: Yes. That's correct, Your Honor. Thank

So that the last sentence stated under objections and comments on page 3 of your objection, which reads:

"Fareed Mumuni asserts that upon lunging at the first agent, he was taken down and immediately subdued by the agents. He denies any allegation that he reached for an agent's firearm and attempted to pull the trigger."

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You state in your objection at the top of page 4,

Mr. Ricco, that you don't believe that the facts and

circumstances in this case support the use of a first-degree

murder guideline. You've given me no reason to consider that

sentence, so I'm disregarding it. You've not made any

arguments in support of that.

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As to objection six, paragraph 33. Again, you disagree with the facts as stated. This is the government's account of what happened. I've already included your client's account. I don't believe there's anything for me to do with

Consistent with the calculation of the guideline in

release is one to three years.

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MR. RICCO: Okay. First and foremost, I noted Your Honor has read and reviewed a breadth of materials here, and I don't want to go over it.

On one hand, Your Honor, I sort of in a way apologize to the Court for such a lengthy sentencing submission. The goal is always to try to communicate in an effective way and sometimes we get lost in length.

The difficulty here, Your Honor, was the circumstances that the case has and the guideline sentence involved. It really required a very serious and in-depth look at who the offender was.

I know that the Court relies upon representations of counsel at sentencing and sort of looks forward to helpful information that counsel can discover with respect to the offender and circumstances of the offense.

As set forth in the letter, the government has asked for the imposition of essentially a life sentence on the defendant here. My view, Judge, is I don't see anything about the circumstances of the offense, the need to protect the public, anything about this defendant's background and history that would even remotely suggest the imposition of such a horrific sentence.

To say this one thing, but to then go out and meet with the family and spend time listening to them about the history and background, who the defendant was, their struggles

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in raising him, who they hoped he would be, who he is, in fact, along with a very serious look at the circumstance of the offense, both offenses here are very serious offenses, not taken lightly by us at all, nor the defendant, nor his family.

So the short of this is that the defendant is young. He's smart. He's a hard worker. He's loved by his family, and he loves them. His parents don't have one job, they have two jobs. They had Fareed working at a young age. He was working the day before he got arrested, working in a senior citizen home. Attending college, doing well. He has a sister who serves in the armed services of our nation as a officer, a non-commissioned officer, in the United States Navy. His first cousin is a student in law school. No one in the family anywhere at any time has ever been arrested for a crime. This is the first offense that Fareed Mumuni has committed, and boy is it serious.

I've had the opportunity to appear in courts in our country over the last 30 years. I've been involved in cases of this nature. I've been involved in cases involving multiple murder of individuals. And very rare do you see an imposition of a life sentence on a person as young as the offender before the Court, in the absence of physical injury and damage to property or people.

And so it lends itself to how do we arrive at that. We arrive there when we have lost sight of what sentencing is

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supposed to do in the first place, and sentencing is driven by guidelines. And when I say "We," I don't mean the defense bar, I mean when our prosecutions are driven by the guidelines.

It's not a criticism of the government. It's a fact that I cannot think of a defendant from a family such as this, so hard working and so committed, an offender without a criminal record, where we come to the conclusion that there's not a single factor about his life, about his family, about the circumstances of the offense here that will warrant a sentence outside the guidelines. I find that very difficult to comprehend, given my experience practicing before this Court and courts all over our nation and in cases far more serious than this.

When I say "far more serious," this case is very serious. But I mean when we have an offender with a track record of violence and history, and where you have the horrific loss of life or serious physical injury to people.

The one thing that I also wanted to get out of way,

Judge, is this. Your Honor gave us an opportunity to review

the affidavit of the officers that were submitted in this

case; and we did. And Your Honor gave us the opportunity, if

we wanted, to hire an expert to review that affidavit. It was

difficult to do. It was very difficult to get people in law

enforcement to comment on what other law enforcement officers

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are doing where they perceive their lives to be in jeopardy.

But we did have an opportunity to sit down with individuals in law enforcement and review it. And based upon the review, the conclusion that there was nothing about that affidavit that was outside the common sense of experience of a juror and certainly not a judge.

And I want to say this. I am not here today to criticize the law enforcement officers in this case at all. Because I don't have any criticism of them. They were doing their job. They were there executing a search warrant. And if we take the facts as was reported by the officers, they come in and they see a six-foot-three, 250-pound guy coming down the stairs ultimately with a knife in their hand coming towards them.

Whoever these law enforcement officers were, they did what we have been screaming across this nation to do.

They subdued Fareed Mumuni. They disarmed him. They were not injured. And he had not a single scratch. They were able to take him into custody without any injury to him whatsoever.

He wasn't kicked. He wasn't beaten. Nor was he shot dead.

And for that, Fareed Mumuni's family has absolutely no criticism of their actions at all. Nor does Fareed. He talks about it in his letter.

We often think, well, what was Fareed thinking?
What did he think was going to happen as he ran towards law

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enforcement officers fully armed. Two with long firearms; others with handguns. With a knife in his hand, a kitchen knife. Did he think that he was going to be able to somehow kill these officers, or was in his mind he wanted to be shot dead?

When we look at the tapes in this case, and we listen to his statements that's made to law enforcement before he has an opportunity to get a lawyer, but his statements made to the law enforcement officers within an hour of his arrest where he is in their custody, he is very calm, and he's talking about why he's doing what he was doing. And what he says to them is that he wanted to die. And if it wasn't for the officers involved in this case, he probably would have.

So there's no criticism of them at all. They were trained professionals and they did the job that we expect trained professionals to do, in this situation and in all of these situations where the officers do not do that.

So I wanted to put that out there because it is a part of our sentencing submission and is something that we believe in, and it's the reason why we didn't submit an affidavit, although the Court gave us an opportunity to do so.

So how does a young man, on June 17th, where does he get the idea from that he should die and die for what? Where did that come from? Did it come from his parents? Did it come from his family? Did it come from the education that he

was getting at Staten Island College? No.

his parents and everyone else.

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It didn't come in the mosque that he attends.

Judge, it didn't come from his neighbors that wrote to you about the young man that they know. And his neighbors represent everybody. Retired people from the military.

Black. White. All of his neighbors all said the same thing about Fareed Mumuni. They basically summed it up as saying he's a nice kid. That he helps out. That he's respectful to

So where in the world did he get this idea from that he wanted to die on June 17th? It was put in his head by a sophisticated operation of people in this world who go under the name of ISIS and under the pretext of Islam has infiltrated our country and has corrupted young people just like Fareed Mumuni. They spend millions of dollars to find a way to get kids like Fareed Mumuni to want to give up their lives.

What we know from this case, and we've done the work, is found that many of the defendants who are charged with these offenses are young people just like Fareed Mumuni. They have no criminal record. They attend college. They have pretty good relationships with their parents. That people generally say good things about them.

Everything that I know about this case, Judge, is that the idea to want to go join ISIS and to participate in

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this came from outside of our country, through the internet and through operatives here in this country. Fareed Mumuni is not a leader. He didn't recruit a single person. He was recruited. And he wanted to go and join ISIS and he wanted to go over and defend the Islamic state, so he said. And he was encouraged to do so by a defendant that Your Honor has sentenced, and that individual tried to influence him in a lot of ways.

In our city you can buy a gun anywhere. If we left here at 2:40, we could be back here at 3:40 with a whole handful of them, and we don't have to go too far from the courthouse to get them.

Fareed Mumuni decides he's going to attack law enforcement with a kitchen knife. It's as foolish as wanting to lose one's life over an idea that you really don't know about.

When we had asked a local imam to look at the video, to study the video, and ask us is there any legitimate — the video of the postarrest statement — is there any legitimate Islamic principle being discussed by the defendant, the answer was no. It's a misguided understanding of what Islam is perpetrated by people who are manipulating United States citizens.

I think that the agents in this case, when they went into the house on Staten Island, I think they recognized that.

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I think that they wanted to protect themselves but they were not interested in hurting Fareed Mumuni, because they didn't. And I think when they looked at him, they had been listening to the wires and they knew about the case. And I think when they looked at Fareed Mumuni, they didn't see a person they needed to put down. They knew where they were going. They knew who he was. They took him into custody and they brought him here, just the person that the government wants to send to prison for the rest of his life.

I met him here in this courthouse. The first thing he said to me was, Mr. Ricco, am I going to get raped? That was the first thing that he said to me. His understanding of being in jail and his fear of being in jail was very high.

He's been in prison now almost -- he's been in detention now almost three years. It will be three years in about six weeks. He looks much better than he did the first day I met him, which I'm happy about. He has spent his time doing what he did before he was arrested, pursuing education and helping others learn to read and write so that they can reenter into society more productive.

Judge, Fareed Mumuni has a life worth giving an opportunity to. The agents knew it when they saw him. They brought him here for the court to ultimately decide what's the appropriate punishment to impose.

We did not recommend a sentence to impose. We had

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confidence that the Court would look at the factors and impose a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to reach the many objectives that Congress has set forth in 3553(a). Our hope was that no judge would be bound by the guidelines in a case such as this, with an offender such as Fareed, where you have the absence of injury.

The charge of attempted murder is a very serious charge. And the charge of attempted murder against a law enforcement officer is an even more serious charge, in my mind. The time is the same whether you try with a knife or try with a bulldozer or a gun or an AR15. So how does the Court decide, if the sentence is closer to 20 or zero, or wherever in between? I think all of those factors in 3553(a) helps the court.

We would ask that the Court sentence the defendant at variance with the guidelines. Fareed Mumuni is a young person who is capable of redemption. And everyone who is not tied to the guidelines or policy considerations is aware of that. He was a follower here and it cost him. He did something that all parents fear their children would not do, get involved with the wrong people.

Thank God the agents were not hurt. Thank God Fareed Mumuni wasn't hurt.

He now has to pay a price for what he allowed himself to believe in while he was a college student, and boy

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am I glad I don't have to, but he has to. He will grow,

Judge, and learn. You can be sure of that. He has learned

over the last 36 months.

We ask that the Court impose a sentence that doesn't take away from him hope, and doesn't take away from him the hope and expectations of his family for a young man that they had so much hope and faith in.

I could go on, but I will not. I'm not, Judge, going to have a debate as to whether or not in two or three seconds Fareed Mumuni's hand went towards an officer's trigger or not. I think I'm okay with the fact that it did not happen and that he was not injured and officers were not injured.

With respect to the other issues, Your Honor, related to the government's persistence that he was involved in a domestic attack through the use of a pressure bomb, I have never seen any evidence of that, I have, though not mentioned in our sentencing submission, I had the opportunity. Ms. Colson provided me with a copy of her client's postarrest statement that Your Honor has seen and evaluated in connection with the sentencing of Mr. Saleh. And there is not one word in that 546 pages where Munther Omar Saleh says that Fareed Mumuni agreed to participate with him in a pressure cooker bomb attack. In fact, what he says at at least a dozen pages is that he did not agree to that.

Somehow the government wants that to be the truth of

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its case in the absence of evidence. And they want the defendant sentenced as if he did it, even when there is no evidence, that he did not.

I would ask the Court to take it all into consideration. His assertion that he did not. The government's claim that he did. And the various statements of Fareed Mumuni where he denied it, and the postarrest extensive statements of Mr. Saleh where he admitted his own criminal conduct, but specifically said that Fareed Mumuni did not agree with him in it.

It is uncontroverted that Saleh tried to get him interested in that. That's not disputed. What is disputed is whether or not the Defendant Fareed Mumuni ever agreed to it. Our position is that he did not.

To the extent that the Court finds that Mumuni did participate in the conspiracy he did, the facts that support his plea, legally, the facts that would support his plea, and I would ask that the Court sentence him according to that level of his role during, and those acts that were reasonably foreseeable to him balanced with who he is as a young person, and to keep the issue of hope viable in his life and the life of his family. Thank you very much, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Ricco.

I am going to share with you the Probation

Department's sentencing recommendation and give you a few

taking the time to hear what I have to say.

a better person. I want to thank the Court, the Judge, for

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	I got arrested when I was 21 years old. I followed		
	some people thinking they were my friends and they were giving		
1	me the right answers. But believe it or not, since being		
	incarcerated, which is forcing me to be around a lot of		
	different people, I got to understand and see different points		
,	of views, different people, different insights. I feel like I		
:	really have grown and I can't explain how sorry I am for what		
	I've done. I understand saying sorry won't take back what		
]	happened, all I can say is I'm sorry, and I apologize. Thank		
	you.		
	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Mumuni.		
	Does the government want to call the victims in this		
	case?		
	MR. SOLOMON: I believe Special Agent Coughlin would		
	like to address the Court.		
	THE COURT: Okay.		
	Please come forward.		
	Please state your name for the record.		
	SPECIAL AGENT COUGHLIN: Yes, Your Honor.		
	Kevin Coughlin, C-O-U-G-H-L-I-N.		
	THE COURT: Please proceed.		
	SPECIAL AGENT COUGHLIN: Thank you, Your Honor.		
	Your Honor, as I said, my name is Kevin Coughlin,		
	I'm a special agent with the FBI. I've been at the FBI here		
	in New York for ten years, on the FBI's NYPD violent crime		

task force, and I've been in the FBI SWAT team for about the past six years.

THE COURT: I'll just ask you to slow down so that the court reporter can keep up with you.

SPECIAL AGENT COUGHLIN: I know you've heard from me previously in Mr. Saleh's sentencing, so --

THE COURT: I did.

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SPECIAL AGENT COUGHLIN: -- I'm not going to repeat everything I said, Your Honor, at that time. But I would like to cover a couple of key points that I think are important today to bring out with regard to Mr. Mumuni's case and to have an opportunity to address Mr. Mumuni specifically.

There was a couple of key decisions that led up to the days leading up to the operation and to the search warrant, and some decisions that were made that day that I think had they not been made or somebody made a different decision, then somebody or myself or someone else may have been killed.

As you know, this was not an arrest warrant. This was a search warrant. The first decision, I think, was made is when the ASAC, the CT ASAC, of the squad that covered this case had made a decision that he was going to ask for a couple of SWAT operators to come assist the squad in clearing the house before they went in to execute that search warrant.

That decision, I think, saved lives because had he

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not done that, then the case agents from the squad would have been the ones knocking on that door that day, and they would have been the ones that were facing a six-foot, 250-pound terrorist with a nine-inch knife, as opposed to six members of the SWAT team who are better trained in handling and dealing with subjects with deadly weapons. So had he not made that call, who knows what could have happened.

Had my SWAT section leader not made that last-minute decision to tell me to just bring my M-4, my long gun, at the last minute, because I was going to be the first person in that door, had he not made that last-minute decision, that would have made a difference. And I say that because up until that point we were just going to wear our soft vests and have our pistols, because, like I said, it was a search warrant and not something we were expecting.

So that decision caused me to decide to bring my

SWAT kit and wear my SWAT kit. And the significance of that

is the SWAT kit or the plate carriers are very different.

They have metal plates in the front and back. They have extra

layers of Kevlar. I had the old vest that had the extra

protection on the sides, which was overlapping Kevlar with a

hard layer of plastic that went from the back to the front.

So it was that extra protection that I think also made a

difference.

Had it not been for the quick response of my fellow

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teammates that were behind me in their force of action when Mr. Mumuni stabbed me, it could have had a different outcome.

So I also think it's important to point out that when Mr. Mumuni came down those stairs that day, that he came down those stairs with the intent of trying to kill one of us. And I say that because it's not like he grabbed that knife from the kitchen on his way down. He had that knife with him in his room when he came out and he concealed it until the last possible minute. He did not walk down those stairs waiving that knife around, because if he had, we would have shot him before he got to the bottom of the stairs.

He made it seem like he was compliant when I asked him -- when I identified ourselves as FBI and I said we were there for a search warrant and I asked him to sit down on the couch. He came down the stairs, he made it seem he was compliant as he walked across the room, and it wasn't until he was halfway across the room that he then ran at me.

And at point he still hadn't shown us. Nobody had seen a knife. It wasn't until he was an arm's length away from me, when I had already let go of my M-4, because I felt we were about to fight and going hands on and I was preparing to take him down to the ground. So at that point when I finally saw the knife, when he was arm's length away, coming from around his back, I didn't have my hand on a weapon at that point. And it was too late to try to grab my M-4 or go

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to my pistol on my side. So my best chance was to try to go to try control his arm, and that's when he stabbed me multiple times in the vest.

And if it wasn't for the force and quick response of the agents that were behind me as they pushed us into the room, and we started to fight with him, who knows what would have happened. And had it been case agents from the squad instead of the SWAT team, who knows what could have happened.

And it's also important to point out that even when we were fighting with him, he still didn't give up. Even after we got the knife out of his hand, he still fought with us.

And it was -- I remember holding one of his arms down, and the other squad operator that had his M-4 hanging in front of him, because we were fighting with him, so his hands were on his weapon; and I remember seeing Mr. Mumuni's hand go up and grab the handle of the M-4 or the trigger guard of the M-4 that he had. At that point I said, He's going for your gun, and the operator grabbed his gun and swung it behind his back as we continued to fight with him.

And it wasn't until we got the one cuff on and he still fought with us. And it wasn't until we got the second handcuff on that he finally stopped. And it was like a switch got turned off. He stopped moving. He looked up at us and was he was like now what. Very matter of factually. No

emotion, nothing.

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I think that people in today's day they think of, you know, law enforcement, that we assume a certain amount of risk when we go after criminals, that we assume the risk that they may try and kill us. And that's not what we sign up for. We don't sign up to be killed or stabbed. We sign up to enforce the rule of law.

I've been in the FBI for over ten years, the SWAT team for six, and this the first time this has happened to me. I don't think Mr. Mumuni should get the benefit of the fact that although he tried his hardest to try to kill me or kill one of us, that he was unsuccessful.

To Mr. Mumuni himself, I took an oath to protect and serve everyone in the United States, to include you and your family. I think you showed a complete disregard for that and a disregard for the core values that make our country great.

I've never met you. I've never wronged you. I've never did anything to you. Yet you tried to kill me.

At the time of the incident, I had a two-year-old daughter who would have grown up without a father. My wife, who is sitting in the courtroom here today, she would have been a widow and a single mom. I now have a one-year-old son that would not have been born.

It's sad that the mindset you had and the mindset that individuals have that think like this, they tear at the

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fabric of our society. You attacked the foundation of law and order that makes our country great, to try to spread the terror and hatred that you had believed in.

This was not a battlefield. This was the city of New York, and I was not your enemy. The irony is, is even though you did what you did, I would gladly and happily defend and protect your family, even though you gave no regard to me and mine, because that's what we do, we protect people.

Thank you, Your Honor, I appreciate the opportunity to make my statement here, and I hope it's helpful in determining what an appropriate and just sentence is in this case.

THE COURT: Thank you, Agent Coughlin.

SPECIAL AGENT COUGHLIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Does the government wish to be heard?

MR. SOLOMON: Just very briefly, Your Honor.

We agree with the special agent that what you're fundamentally sentencing here not is a failed attempt to kill someone. And Mr. Mumuni acted with premeditation. He secreted two knives, one in the car and one under his bed and prepared to kill a member of law enforcement, if someone showed up at his door either seeking his arrest or executing a search warrant, and we think that merits exceptionally severe punishment.

In terms of proportionality, something you

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referenced in the sentencing of the codefendant Munther Omar Saleh, I would like to point Your Honor to two cases that, I think, are especially relevant.

The two cases are the Justin Sullivan case, out of North Carolina, and also the David Wright case, out of the District of Massachusetts.

Both those cases involved ISIS-directed threats involving the same coconspirator in this case, Junaid Hussain.

In the case of David Wright, David Wright instructed a codefendant -- I'm sorry, a coconspirator, to attack the members -- the boys in blue. That person, Rahim, approached law enforcement in Boston with a knife and was shot dead.

David Wright proceeded to trial with respect to his conduct, was found guilty on all charges and was sentenced to 28 years. We think at a minimum David Write's conduct is less serious than the conduct in this case, where this defendant came very close to killing a member of law enforcement.

Similarly, in the Western District of North

Carolina, the court sentenced Justin Sullivan, who was

preparing to conduct a large-scale attack on behalf of ISIS.

Specifically, he had acquired a rifle with 14 rounds and a

travel bag containing material to escape. In that case, the

court sentenced Justin Sullivan to life imprisonment.

In all these cases, the defendants who are absorbing the poison that's spread by ISIS are very young. The

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government doesn't dispute that, and it's something the courts, like the Court in this case, have been struggling with.

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I think it's important for the purpose of deterrence, both specific and general, to impose a harsh sentence here so that youthful potential offenders know that if they absorb this poisonous rhetoric and act upon it, they will be dealt with very severely by the court.

That's it. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Anything else from the defendant?

MR. RICCO: Yes, Your Honor.

It would have been good to know these cases before we got here today. But I would ask -- I would just say the following.

THE COURT: I think they were referenced in --

MR. RICCO: I think they were, Judge.

THE COURT: -- in the government's paperwork.

MR. RICCO: Yes.

Judge, the comparison from David Wright's case is that Mumuni would have been the person who would have been shot and killed. And Saleh -- hold on a second. And Saleh would have been the person, like David Wright, who influenced Junaid to go out and attack people with a knife. This is what happened here, which is why we say we're thankful no one was

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killed here. We are not asking the Court to sentence him for an unsuccessful anything. We're asking the court to sentence him in connection to what he pled guilty to, which is an attempt.

And in that case, the person who sent the young person out to his death didn't take any responsibility for it, went to trial, and was sentenced to 28 years.

Justin Sullivan is a guy who had plans to kill hundreds of people. He was an organizer and a leader. And in that case, the sentencing judge found that those threats to kill hundreds of people warranted a life sentence.

We don't -- we believe that this case is different from those cases, certainly for the purposes of sentencing.

And I would ask the Court to look to the relationship between the defendant and his codefendant in this case, how they influenced each other, what ultimately happened, and that the Court sort of stay within the confines of what is before this Court, the sentencing submissions here, not those in another case where we don't have those submissions, and sort of make this comparison based upon bits and pieces of what folks want to focus in on. We have everything here, Judge.

Your Honor has sentenced the codefendant in this case, who was a leader, an organizer, and had direct contact with people in ISIS to recruit young people, just like Fareed Mumuni. That's not disputed. And I would ask the Court to

sentence him for his role and what he did in this case in all respects, the Court consider all the factors, and impose a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary.

Thank you very much, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Ricco.

Before I pronounce sentence in this case, I want to talk a little bit about what the facts are here, since some of it is disputed amongst the parties.

I have before me Mr. Mumuni, who is now 23 years old, will be 24 in two months, who was 21 at the time he committed the crimes charged here.

As counsel points out, you were a law-abiding young man. You graduated from high school and you were attending college. Then you met the codefendant, Mr. Saleh. You became radicalized. You expressed interest in traveling to the Islamic state to support ISIL. You researched flight routes to get there. And you started saving money so that you could buy a ticket to go do what you indicated you intended to do.

You talked to Saleh, your coconspirator, about traveling to ISIL -- ISIS, to support ISIS, to go to the Islamic state. And you also discussed with him if you failed to make it abroad, and if you were stopped by law enforcement, that you would attack law enforcement. And within those discussions, you even discussed with him the fact that, if need be, you were willing to die attacking law enforcement.

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You met Saleh's friends. You knew most of them supported ISIS also. You watched the ISIS propaganda videos with him.

When you were arrested in this case, you told the agents continuously that your only interest was in traveling abroad, but if you failed to do so, you would attack law enforcement.

The dispute between the parties as to the relevant facts here are -- I guess there are a few disputes -- whether or not Mr. Mumuni had intent, along with Mr. Saleh, to either assist, help or build a bomb to be used in the United States for an attack.

Having watched the video of your postarrest statement and having read all the submissions from the government, Mr. Ricco is correct, I don't have any evidence before me that that was ever your intent or that you engaged in any planning with Mr. Saleh to build a pressure cooker bomb to attack the United States in any way.

You did, however, make it clear that if you couldn't travel abroad to support ISIS, you would attack law enforcement, and that's exactly what you did on the morning that you were arrested.

Unlike your codefendant, Mr. Saleh, the government has no evidence that you were surveilling or visiting monuments. That you were conducting searches for bomb-making

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material. What the government has presented to me are statements from Mr. Saleh, which I know very well, having sentenced him, and your postarrest statements, which I've reviewed both the hard copy and the video.

And in those statements where the agents were questioning you extensively, you kept saying to them, I wanted to go abroad, I wanted to support ISIS. If I couldn't do that, then my plan was to attack law enforcement.

And some of the statements that you made in response to the agent's questions as to whether or not you had any intent to use a bomb within the United States, I understood the agent's concern about that, the need to know whether any attacks were planned, and to prevent them. And you kept insisting that there wasn't any attack that you knew about. You never planned to do anything with a bomb, although at one point you admitted that if Saleh had given you the pressure cooker bomb, you would have used it against law enforcement, if law enforcement approached you.

The agents tried to get you to explain. They understood that you wanted to go abroad. But what's the significance of the pressure cooker bomb? And you tried to explain to them, as best as I can tell from watching the video, that there wasn't anything that was set in stone, it was something that Saleh mentioned to you, you knew and you understood that you wanted to attack law enforcement if you

couldn't go abroad and if they attacked you.

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Some of the statements you made, and I'm quoting now, "Well, I knew you guys were following me 24/7. I was frustrated, so I said if I don't get to go to Islamic state and you guys try to stop me, I'm going to defend myself."

That's on page 12 of your statement.

On page 19 you said, "The thing was, I knew you guys were like watching me. So I knew you guys were behind me or whatever. My intention was always to go to the Islamic state, no matter what. But I said, I know you guys were one day you will bust in my door, like you did, and that's when I fought back."

On page 20 you said, "I told you the same thing again. I told you my intent was to make it to the Islamic state. I know you guys would come after me. I didn't go after you. That's how it was."

And the agents at one point said to you, "So only if we came knocking at your door would you do something?" And you said "Yeah," on page 28.

In fact, the agents asked you, "Well, did you consider the attack to be in the name of the Islamic state?" And you said, "No, it was done in self-defense mostly for myself."

My understanding of what your intent was at that point in time, on that day when you were arrested, that you

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1 planned on defending yourself, even if it meant that you would 2 die. Did you intend to kill the agent? It's not clear to me 3 that you did. You had a knife, a kitchen knife. 4 How many inches was the blade, counsel? 5 MR. SOLOMON: I believe it was nine inches. THE COURT: Was the blade nine inches or the knife? 6 7 MR. SOLOMON: I believe the blade was seven inches. 8 THE COURT: I believe I have a picture of it with a 9 ruler that you submitted to the Court, measuring the blade. 10 MR. SOLOMON: Your Honor, it's 200-millimeters. 11 We've been trying to convert that. 12 THE COURT: It's a kitchen knife, right, that 1.3 Mr. Mumuni went after armed agents with. Did Mr. Mumuni 14 really think he could do damage with that knife? I don't 15 know. 16 But I heard Agent Coughlin's testimony, and I 17 understand that he was threatened and that he believed under 18 the circumstances that, yes, you could have killed him. 19 I'll credit his statement that that could have been the outcome whether you intended it or not. Maybe your intent was 20 21 only that you would die, but you could have killed him. 22 For all of these actions, Mr. Mumuni pled guilty to 23 conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist 24 organization, attempt to do the same, conspiracy to assault 25 law enforcement officers, attempting murder of federal

officers and assaulting federal officers.

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And the government is asking me to sentence

Mr. Mumuni to what, Mr. Solomon? What is your recommended
sentence here?

MR. SOLOMON: Hold on a second, Your Honor. Eighty-five years.

THE COURT: Unlike Mr. Saleh, your codefendant, you were not the leader of any group. In fact, you were recruited to participate in this group.

There is no evidence that you recruited anyone else to follow ISIS. There's no evidence that you praised ISIS' heinous actions, as your codefendant did, or that you translated any ISIS propaganda for others, as Mr. Saleh did.

Unlike Mr. Saleh, when you were arrested, you gave a full statement. You were interviewed for over an hour. You told the agents what you knew. There's no question here that your conduct is grave, reprehensible, and that it deserves serious punishment. You attacked law enforcement. And as you heard from Agent Coughlin, you could have killed him.

I do, however, have to consider all of the facts before me, including your age, your lack of criminal history, the letters from your family members and friends who describe a very different Mumuni than the one who was arrested that morning.

You've had no disciplinary infractions since you've

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been incarcerated for almost three years. I have to balance all of these factors in determining what is an appropriate sentence here. I do believe that the sentence the government is asking for is excessive. Sentencing you to 85 years for what you did, to me, is not a reasonable sentence.

I believe under the circumstances that a variance is warranted. And so I am sentencing you to 120 months on Counts One and Two. That's the conspiracy and the attempt to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization. Both to run concurrent with each other.

This is less of a sentence than I gave your codefendant because of the difference in your situation. He was the leader. He recruited others. He was involved in planning and attack on the United States, in fact, visiting monuments, and had looked up how to put together a pressure cooker bomb. I have no evidence that you did any of those things.

On Count Three and Count Six, conspiracy to assault a federal officer and assault of a federal officer with a deadly weapon, I'm sentencing you 60 months, to run concurrently with each other, and with Counts One and Two.

The attempted murder of a federal officer, that is the most serious, in my mind, of the crimes that you've committed. And on that count, I'm sentencing you to 204 months in custody; 120 of them will run concurrent with all

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other sentences, but you will serve an additional 84 months for that crime. It will be consecutive to all of the sentences.

I find that this sentence is sufficient. It is not greater than necessary to comply with all of the purposes of sentencing. I believe it sufficiently punishes you for the crimes that you've committed, and that it does provide specific and general deterrence.

I'm also sentencing you to a supervised release term. On Counts One, Two and Five, ten years. On Counts Three and Six, three years. All supervised release terms will run concurrently.

I'm also imposing several special conditions. For a period of six months, you shall comply with a curfew by electronic monitoring, as directed by the Probation

Department. You will remain at your place of residence from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. The Probation Department may designate another 12-hour respective time period, if your employment, education or observance of religious services preclude the specific times that I've indicated.

The curfew by electronic monitoring shall commence on the date approved by the Probation Department. During the curfew period, you shall wear an electronic monitoring bracelet or a similar tracking device and follow all requirements and procedures established for the curfew via

electronic monitoring by the Probation Department.

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Mr. Ricco, these conditions are all set forth in the recommended sentence from the Probation Department, if your client would like to follow along.

In addition, Mr. Mumuni, you shall pay all costs, including the price of the electronic monitoring equipment, to the degree that you're reasonably able to do so.

You shall disclose all financial information and documents to the Probation Department to assess your ability to pay.

You shall not associate in person, through mail, through electronic mail, internet, social networking, or a telephone with any individual with an affiliation to any organized crime groups, gangs, or any criminal enterprise, nor shall you frequent any establishment or location where these groups may meet, pursuant but not limited to a prohibition list provided by the Probation Department.

You shall cooperate with the Probation Department's computer and internet monitoring program. Cooperation shall include, but not be limited to, identifying computer systems, internal-capable devices, similar electronic devices that you have access to, and allowing the installation of monitoring software, hardware, on those devices at your expense.

You may be limited to possessing only one personal David Wright case, out of the District of Massachusetts.

Internet-capable device in order to facilitate the department's ability to effectively monitor your internet-related activities.

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You shall permit random examinations of said computer systems, and all similar devices, including CDs that are under your control.

You shall also submit your person, property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computers, other electronic communications or data storage devices, or media, or office to a search conducted by the United States Probation officer.

Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of your release.

You shall warn any other occupants that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. An officer may conduct a search pursuant to this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that you have violated the condition of your supervision, and that the areas to be searched contain evidence of this violation.

Any search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.

And, obviously, you cannot possess a firearm, ammunition, or any such device.

I do not impose a fine. I find that you are not capable of paying a fine.

I am imposing a \$500 special assessment, which must

DATE

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LINDA D. DANELCZYK